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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/007,355	11/07/2001	Mitchell D. Eggers	PW 083022 272515	3570
7590	09/13/2004			EXAMINER ALEXANDER, LYLE
Pillsbury Winthrop LLP Intellectual Property Group 50 Fremont Street P.O. Box 7880 San Francisco, CA 94105			ART UNIT 1743	PAPER NUMBER
DATE MAILED: 09/13/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/007,355	EGGERS, MITCHELL D.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Lyle A Alexander	1743

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 June 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 41-57 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-40 and 58-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All
 - b) Some *
 - c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/17/04.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-40 and 58-69 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-33, 58-62 and 94-101 of copending Application No. 10/005,529, claims 1-64 and 86-114 of copending Application No. 10/150,771 and claims 1-30 of copending Application No. 10/150,770. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both are directed to a sample carrier comprising a structural array having a plurality of node, optically labeled identification means and means to control/locate each sample.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 17-19, 38-40 and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

These claims are not clear what structure is intended by derivatized. For the purpose of examination, it will be assumed some type of surface modification is intended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1-40 and 58-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Milosavljevic et al.

Milosavljevic et al. teach a structural array with a plurality of sample nodes that are optically coded permitting a predetermined spatial relationship between the nodes and the multi-well plate.

Claims 1-14,20-35, 58-66 and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Hogan (WO 01/31317 cited by Applicant).

Hogan teaches a biological retrieval system employing a DNA repository(10) which includes an identification code(28) readable by the robotic assembly(16) and is correlated with medical information in database(14) about the donor. The robotic system(16) is activated to retrieve a sample and punch head assembly(72) punches out a portion of the sample into a multi-well tray for subsequent biological analysis. Page 4 teaches the substrate(24) upon which the sample is placed is a paper material and has been read on the claimed “solid”, “porous”, and “cellulose” support medium. Further, indicia(28) is taught as “bar code for identification by an OCR or bar code scanner, respectively, or other machine readable indicia. The claimed nodes have been read on the sample applied to the substrate(24) and the claimed array on the taught multi-well tray. Finally, page 4 teaches the substrate(24) may be treated with chemical compounds.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 15-19,36-40 and 67-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hogan.

See Hogan *supra*.

Hogan is silent to the claimed support medium being made of a polymer such as polystyrene, the derivatization of the surface and the charge of the surface of the support.

The court decided In re Leshin (125 USPQ 416) " mere selection of a plastic ... on the basis of suitability for the intended use, would be entirely obvious". Polystyrene is notoriously well known in the art as being inexpensive, malleable, relatively inert and commercially available. It would have been within the skill of the art to modify Hogan and use a polymer such as polystyrene as a support to gain the above advantages and in view of Leshin.

In the absence of better defining what is intended structure is intended by "derivatized" and the surface having a positive or negative charge, the Office will consider the choice of surface a result effective variable. A result effective variable is one that has predictable and well-known results. The choice of surface derivatization

and the subsequent positive/negative charge would have the well-known and expected result of bonding the analyte molecules of the opposite charge and repelling analytes of the same charge. Thus, one designing an experiment would select the surface charge based upon the analyte of interest and the repulsion of interfering compounds. It would have been within the skill of the art to modify Hogan and derivatize the surface selecting a positive or negative charge as optimization of a result effective variable which is obvious here and within the skill of the art (see In re Boesch 205 USPQ 215).

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election with traverse of group I in the reply filed on 6/18/04 is acknowledged. However no argument to support the traversal were made by Applicant. The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lyle A Alexander whose telephone number is 571-272-1254. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill Warden can be reached on 571-272-1267. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Lyle A Alexander
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1743
